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Rice Outlook: July 2025

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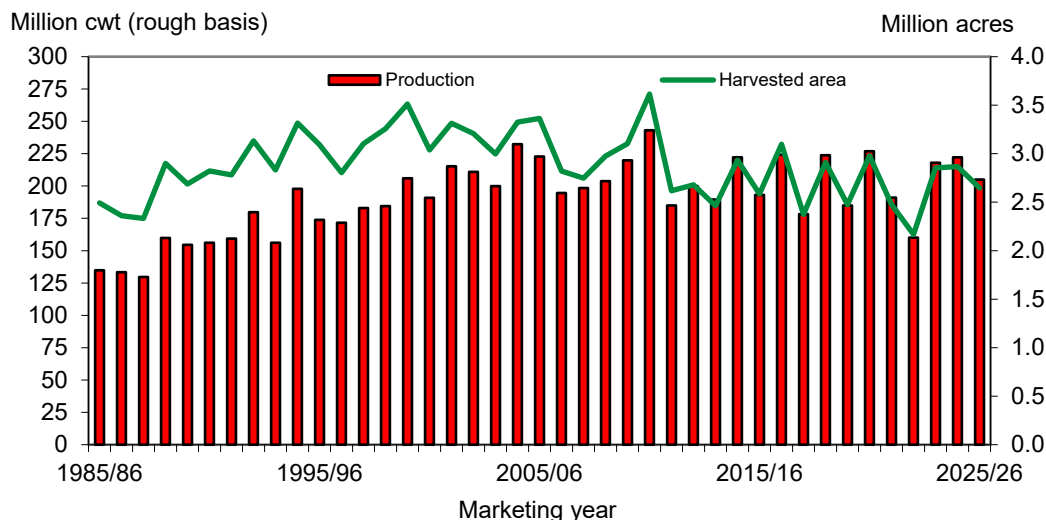
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U.S. 2025/26 Rice Production Forecast Is Lowered 4 Percent to 205.0 Million Hundredweight

There are several revisions this month on both the supply side and use side of the U.S. 2025/26 rice balance sheet. On the supply side, the 2025/26 production forecast is lowered 9.4 million hundredweight (cwt) to 205.0 million, a result of a smaller harvested area. The harvested area estimate is lowered 121,000 acres to 2.647 million based on a USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) survey of growers conducted in early June. The 2025/26 carryin is raised 1.5 million cwt to 47.0 million due to lower total use in 2024/25. These two revisions lowered total supplies 7.9 million cwt to 302.7 million. On the 2025/26 use side, total domestic and residual use is reduced 4.0 million cwt to 165.0 million and total exports are lowered 2.0 million cwt to 93.0 million. Both reductions are for long grain. Combined, these supply and use revisions lowered the 2025/26 ending stocks forecast 1.9 million cwt to 44.7 million cwt.

Figure 1

U.S. rice production in 2025/26 is projected to decline almost 8 percent to 205.0 million cwt due to a decrease in harvested area



2025/26 forecasts. Cwt = hundredweight.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset, 1985/86–2022/23; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2023/24–2025/26.

For 2024/25, total exports are lowered 1.5 million cwt to 93.5 million, with long-grain accounting for all of the decline by class and milled rice accounting for all of the reduction by type. In contrast, rough-rice exports are raised by 2.0 million cwt to 31.5 million. The smaller all-rice export forecast raised ending stocks by 1.5 million cwt to 47.0 million. For 2025/26, U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts are raised for all-rice, long-grain, southern medium- and short-grain, and U.S. medium- and short-grain, with the all-rice SAFP raised 50 cents to \$14.00 per cwt. For 2024/25, a 10-cent reduction in the long-grain SAFP to \$14.10 per cwt lowered the all-rice SAFP forecast 10 cents to \$15.10 per cwt.

In the 2025/26 global rice market, world production is projected at 541.3 million tons (milled basis), down 0.3 million tons from the previous forecast and 0.2 million tons below the year-earlier record. The United States accounts for the bulk of this month's reduction in global production. Global rice supplies in 2025/26 are projected at a record 728.9 million tons (milled basis), virtually unchanged from the previous forecast but 1 percent larger than a year earlier. Global rice consumption in 2025/26 is forecast at a record 541.6 million tons, up 0.55 million tons from the previous forecast and 1.5 percent larger than a year earlier. China accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in global consumption. Global ending stocks in 2025/26 are projected at 187.3 million tons, down 0.55 million from the previous forecast and 0.35 million tons below a year earlier. Burma, China, Nigeria, and the United States account for the bulk of the downward revision in stocks.

Global rice trade in calendar year 2026 is projected at a record 61.7 million tons (milled basis), up 55,000 tons from the previous forecast and 1 percent larger than a year earlier. Burma's 2026 export forecast is raised 100,000 tons, while the U.S. 2026 export forecast is lowered 50,000 tons. In the international rice market, reported price quotes declined over the past month from Thailand, Vietnam, India, and Uruguay, but rose for Pakistan and were unchanged for Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Price quotes for U.S. long-grain milled rice were unchanged over the past month, while quotes for California medium-grain milled rice declined.

U.S. 2025/26 Rice Crop Forecast Lowered 4 Percent to 205.0 Million Hundredweight Based on a Smaller Harvested Area

The U.S. 2025/26 rice production forecast is lowered 9.4 million hundredweight (cwt) to 205.0 million, almost 8 percent below a year earlier. The downward revision is due to a 121,000-acre decrease in the harvested-area forecast to 2.647 million acres, almost 8 percent below a year earlier. Harvested area is lowered for both classes of rice, with long-grain accounting for the bulk of the downward revision.

The revised planted and harvested area estimates for all rice, by class, and by State were reported by the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) on June 30 in its *Acreage* report. The estimates are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first two weeks of June.

Planted area estimates were lowered this month from the March intended plantings for Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri, primarily due to excessive rainfall and flooding in April and May that prevented rice from being planted in parts of the Mississippi Delta. Arkansas' 2025 planting estimate is lowered 200,000 acres and estimates for both Mississippi and Missouri are lowered 20,000 acres from the March intended plantings. In contrast, California's estimated rice plantings are raised 28,000 acres, while Louisiana's plantings are unchanged from the March intended plantings. In August, USDA, Farm Service Agency (FSA) will release its first estimates for prevented plantings for the 2025/26 rice crop by State. This data, along with FSA certified acreage and USDA, Risk Management Agency data, will be used in USDA, NASS planted and harvested area estimates.

On an annual basis, rice plantings declined in 2025/26 all reported States except for California, where plantings are up 4 percent from 2024/25. Arkansas accounts for the largest share of the 226,000-acre decline in rice plantings in 2025/26, down 187,000 from a year earlier. Missouri and Mississippi rank next, down 24,000 acres and 23,000 acres, respectively. Area reductions from 2024/25 in Louisiana and Texas are much smaller.

The all-rice yield of 7,745 pounds per acre is unchanged from the previous forecast but 3 pounds below a year earlier. The all-rice yield is based on 10-year yield trends by class. The first USDA, NASS survey based all-rice yield forecasts (for both the United States and for each reported State) will be released on August 12 in the USDA, NASS *Crop Production* report.

The 2025/26 long-grain crop is projected at 152.8 million cwt, 6.9 million below the previous forecast and 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. The year-to-year decline is primarily due to smaller plantings, a result of excessive rainfall and flooding in April and May and declining prices, especially for long-grain rice, the dominate class of rice grown in the region. The medium- and short-grain crop is projected at 52.2 million cwt, 2.5 million below the previous forecast but 4 percent larger than a year earlier. The year-to-year increase is a result of expanded plantings in California more than offsetting reduced plantings in the South. The weather was generally favorable for rice production in California during the planting window and growers in California have fewer planting options than in the South.

For the week ending July 6, 25 percent of the U.S. 2025/26 rice crop was reported headed, 4 percentage points behind a year earlier but 3 percentage points ahead of the U.S. 5-year average. Heading was reported ahead of normal in all southern rice producing States except Arkansas where heading was reported at 7 percent, 1 percentage point behind normal. In

California, 15 percent of the crop was reported headed, down 1 percentage point from the State's 5-year average.

For the week ending July 6, the conditions of the 2025/26 U.S. rice crop continue to be rated lower than a year earlier, showing a decline from a week earlier. An estimated 74 percent of the U.S. crop was rated in good or excellent condition for the week ending July 6, compared with 81 percent a year earlier. Arkansas reported the largest difference, with 67 percent rated in good or excellent condition for the week ending July 6, compared with 78 percent a year earlier (a result of excessive rainfall and flooding). In contrast, 61 percent of the Mississippi crop was rated in good or excellent condition, up slightly from 60 percent a year earlier. In California, for the week ending July 6, 90 percent of the 2025/26 crop was rated good or excellent, unchanged from a year earlier.

There are no changes to the U.S. 2025/26 all-rice import forecasts this month. All-rice imports remain forecast at a record 50.7 million, 4.5 percent above a year earlier. Long-grain imports remain forecast at a record 44.0 million, up almost 5 percent from a year earlier. The bulk of U.S. long-grain imports are expected to remain Asian aromatic varieties, primarily jasmine from Thailand and basmati from India and Pakistan. South American exporters are expected to continue to supply much smaller quantities of long-grain milled rice to the United States. Medium- and short-grain rice imports remain forecast at 6.7 million, 3 percent above a year earlier. Thailand and India are currently the largest suppliers of medium- and short-grain rice to the United States—with China, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan shipping smaller quantities. Argentina has recently begun shipping medium- and short-grain rice to Puerto Rico, partially replacing China as a supplier to the U.S. territory.

The 2025/26 carryin is raised 1.5 million cwt to 47.0 million cwt, up 18 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 2015/16. The long-grain carryin is projected at 36.8 million cwt, up 1.5 million from the previous forecast and is 91 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest since 1986/87. The medium- and short-grain carryin remains forecast at 8.5 million, down 55 percent from a year earlier.

Combined, these revised projections result in a 2025/26 total supply of 302.7 million cwt, down 7.9 million cwt from the previous forecast and 2.5 percent below the year earlier record. Long-grain total supplies are lowered 5.4 million cwt to 233.6 million cwt, still 300,000 cwt larger than a year earlier and highest on record, mostly due to a much larger carryin. In contrast, medium- and short-grain total supplies are lowered 2.5 million cwt to 67.4 million cwt, 11 percent below a year earlier, a result of a much smaller carryin.

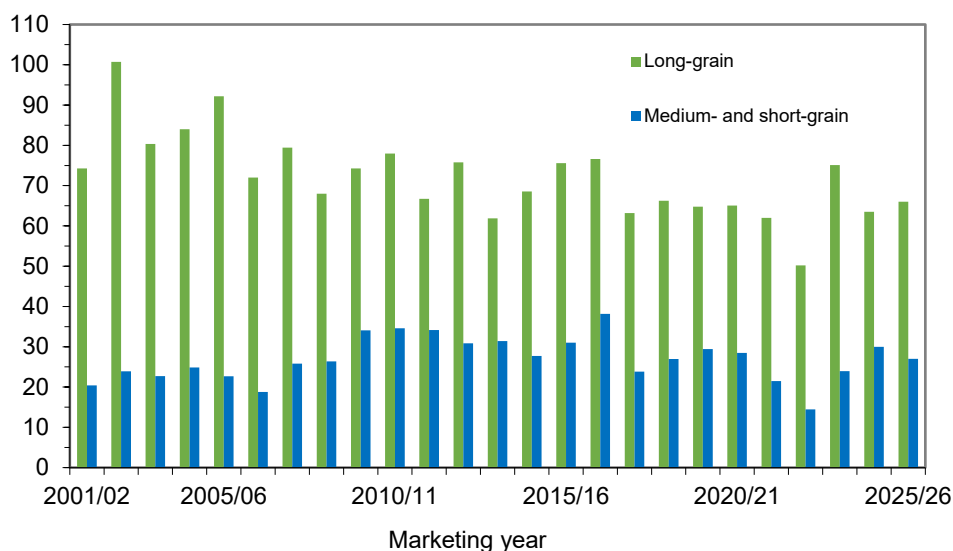
U.S. 2025/26 Domestic and Residual Use Forecast Is Lowered 4 Million Hundredweight; Exports Also Lowered

The U.S. 2025/26 all-rice domestic and residual use forecast is lowered 4.0 million cwt to 165.0 million cwt, down 5.0 million from the year-earlier record. The downward revision—all long-grain—is based on smaller U.S. supplies. The long-grain domestic and residual use forecast is lowered 4.0 million cwt to 133.0 million cwt, unchanged from the previous year's record high. Medium- and short-grain domestic and residual use remains forecast at 32.0 million cwt, down 13.5 percent from a year earlier due to smaller supplies.

Figure 2

U.S. long-grain rice exports are projected to increase 4 percent in 2025/26; medium- and short-grain exports to decrease 10 percent 1/

Million cwt



Cwt = hundredweight. 2024/25 and 2025/26 are forecasts. 1/ Milled-, brown-, and rough-rice exports on a rough-rice basis.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rice Yearbook dataset, 2000/01–2022/23; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2023/24–2025/26.

U.S. all-rice exports in 2025/26 are projected at 93.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million from last month's forecast and 0.5 million below the year earlier revised forecast. The long-grain export forecast is reduced 2.0 million cwt to 66.0 million, still 4 percent above a year earlier. The downward revision is based on tighter supplies and higher forecasts for U.S. prices. Medium- and short-grain exports remain forecast at 27.0 million, 10 percent below a year earlier. The decline is based on tighter U.S. prices.

By type, U.S. 2025/26 milled-rice exports are lowered 2.0 million cwt to 62.0 million, unchanged from the year-earlier revised forecast. Northeast Asia (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) is the largest market for U.S. milled rice exports, followed by the Middle East and Haiti. Rough-rice exports remain forecast at 31.0 million, 0.5 million cwt below the year-earlier revised forecast. The decline is based on smaller supplies. Long-grain accounts for the bulk of U.S. rough-rice exports.

These supply and use projections yield a 2025/26 ending-stocks forecast of 44.7 million cwt, down 4 percent from the previous forecast and 5 percent below a year earlier. Long-grain ending stocks are raised 0.6 million cwt to 34.7 million cwt, down 6 percent from a year earlier. Medium- and short-grain ending are lowered 2.5 million cwt to 8.4 million, 1 percent below a year earlier.

U.S. 2024/25 Milled Rice Export Forecast Lowered; Rough Rice Export Forecast Raised

There are no supply side revisions on the 2024/25 U.S. rice balance sheet. On the 2024/25 use side, total exports are lowered 1.5 million cwt to 93.5 million, nearly 6 percent below a year earlier. Export revisions for 2024/25 are based on U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census shipment estimates for August–May, commercial sales and shipment data reported by USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service in its weekly *U.S. Export Sales* report through July 2, announced food-aid donations, and expectations regarding shipments for the remainder of the market year.

By class, U.S. 2024/25 long-grain exports are lowered 1.5 million cwt to 63.5 million, 15.5 percent below a year earlier. The downward revision is largely based on weaker-than-expected sales and shipments of long-grain rough rice to Latin America, the top market for U.S. long-grain rice. Medium- and short-grain exports remain forecast at 30.0 million cwt, up 25 percent from a year earlier, the increase driven by stronger sales to Northeast Asia. By class, milled-rice exports are lowered 3.5 million cwt to 62.0 million, still nearly 10 percent larger than a year earlier. In contrast, rough-rice exports are raised 2.0 million cwt to 31.5 million, still 26 percent below a year earlier.

In late June, the Census Bureau released revised estimates of monthly U.S. rice imports and exports for calendar years 2022–2024 that are incorporated in the current *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* estimates and forecasts for 2021/22–2024/25. For 2021/22–2023/24, any changes in import and export estimates are fully offset by revisions in domestic and residual use.

On June 30, USDA, NASS released estimates of U.S. rice stocks on June 1 in its *Rice Stocks* report. Total stocks of rice on a rough-rice basis (combined rough- and milled-rice stocks on a rough-rice basis) are estimated at 78.4 million cwt, 16 percent larger than a year earlier. Long-grain stocks on June 1 are estimated at 52.3 million cwt, 41 percent larger than a year earlier. Combined medium- and short-grain stocks on June 1 are estimated at 23.2 million cwt, 19.5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of broken, not classified by grain length, are estimated at almost 3.0 million cwt, 65 percent larger than a year earlier.

For 2025/26, U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts are raised for all-rice, long-grain, southern medium- and short-grain, and U.S. medium- and short-grain. The increases are all based on tighter U.S. supplies. The long-grain SAFP forecast is raised 50 cents to \$13.00 per cwt, down 8 percent from a year earlier. The southern medium- and short-grain SAFP is also raised 50 cents, to \$13.50 per cwt, 11 percent below a year earlier. The U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP forecast is increased 20 cents to \$17.60 per cwt, 7 percent below a year earlier. These revisions by class result in a 50-cent increase in the 2025/26 SAFP forecast to \$14.00 per cwt, 7 percent below a year earlier.

For 2024/25, the long-grain SAFP is lowered 10 cents to \$14.10 per cwt, 11 percent below a year earlier. The revision is based on the USDA, NASS monthly reported cash prices and marketings through May and expectations regarding prices and marketings for June–July. The weaker long-grain SAFP forecast results in a 10-cent reduction in the 2024/25 all-rice SAFP forecast to \$15.10 per cwt, 13 percent below a year earlier.

International Outlook

U.S. 2025/26 Rice Production Forecast Lowered; Philippines' 2024/25 Production Forecast Raised

Global rice production in 2025/26 is projected at 541.3 million tons (milled basis), down 0.3 million tons from the previous forecast and 0.2 million tons below the year-earlier revised record high. The United States accounts for the bulk of this month's reduction in global production. In addition, Turkey's 2025/26 production forecast is lowered slightly, while Mexico's production forecast is raised slightly (table A).

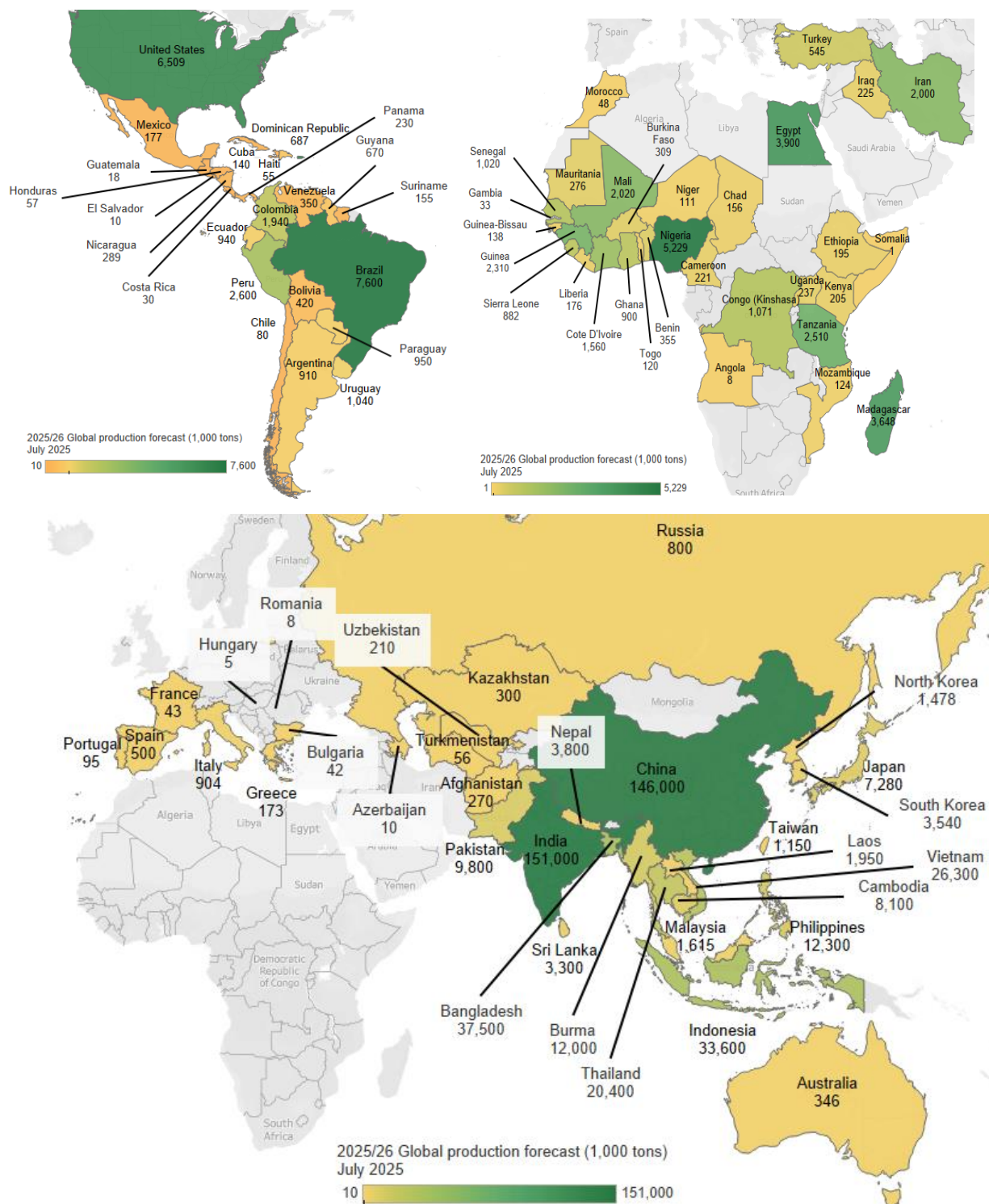
On a year-to-year basis, smaller crops in Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay, and Vietnam more than offset larger crops in Bangladesh, Burma, China, the European Union, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, and Sri Lanka. India and China remain the top two rice-producing countries, accounting for more than half the global rice output (map 1). The 2024/25 global production forecast is raised 0.36 million tons to 541.5 million, 17.9 million tons above a year earlier and the highest on record. The Philippines account for the bulk of the upward revision in the 2024/25 global production estimate, with Mexico's production again raised slightly. India's production is estimated to increase the most in 2024/25, rising 12.2 million tons to 150.0 million, mostly due to expanded area.

Global rice supplies in 2025/26 are projected at a record 728.9 million tons (milled basis), virtually unchanged from the previous forecast, 1 percent larger than a year earlier and an increase for the third consecutive year. Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cote d'Ivoire, the European Union, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran, Nigeria, the Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam account for the bulk of the 7.8-million ton increase in global carryin to a near-record 187.6 million tons.

Global rice consumption in 2025/26 is forecast at a record 541.6 million tons, up 0.55 million tons from the previous forecast and 1.5 percent larger than a year earlier. China accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in global consumption, up 0.65 million tons to 146.7 million, 0.5 percent larger than a year earlier. The growth is driven by expanded use of rice as an animal feed. In contrast, the U.S. consumption and residual use forecast is lowered 128,000 tons to 5.24 million tons, 3 percent below a year earlier. The 2025/26 record global use (including a residual component) is largely driven by record use in Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, the European Union, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Global ending stocks in 2025/26 are projected at 187.3 million tons, down 0.55 million from the previous forecast and 0.35 million tons below a year earlier. Burma, China, Nigeria, and the United States account for the bulk of the downward revision in global ending stocks, more than offsetting upward revisions for the Philippines and Russia. China and India together account for about 80 percent of global ending stocks, partly due to government stockholding programs.

Map 1: Production forecasts (1,000 tons milled basis), 2025/26.



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Table A. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, July 2025						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on month-to-month changes
Rice production in 2025/26, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
Mexico	177	7	4.1	↑	↑	Raised the production forecast based on a larger harvested area estimate. At 37,000 hectares, harvested area is up 2,000 hectares from the previous estimate and nearly 3 percent higher than a year earlier. The area expansion is largely driven by increasing domestic demand for rice. In contrast, the yield is lowered more than 1 percent to 6.97 tons per hectare, still almost 2 percent higher than a year earlier. Estimates for Mexico's rice area, yield, and production for 2023/24 are revised this month, largely based on data and information provided by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Mexico City.
Turkey	545	-10	-6.0	↓	↓	Lowered largely based on a reduced harvested area estimate. Harvested area is lowered 2,000 hectares to 93,000 hectares, 4 percent below a year earlier. The year-to-year area reduction is due to existing limits on irrigation water and the potential for more restrictions. Currently, due to existing water restrictions, rice cannot be planted in several districts in the Marmara region where more than 60 percent of Turkey's rice is grown. The yield is raised fractionally to 8.74 tons per hectare, down 2 percent from a year earlier. Much of the information and data for these revisions are provided by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Ankara.
United States	6,509	-299	-7.7	↓	↓	Lowered based on a smaller harvested area estimate reported by the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service on June 30. Harvested area is lowered 49,000 hectares to 1.071 million, almost 8 percent below a year earlier. Plantings are lowered from the March intended plantings in all southern reported States, with Arkansas accounting for the bulk of the downward revision, followed by Mississippi and Missouri. The area reductions in these three Delta States is due to excessive rainfall this spring. In contrast, California's harvested area estimate is raised. The U.S. yield is virtually unchanged from last month at 8.68 tons per hectare.
Rice production in 2024/25, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
Mexico	170	5	11.1	↑	↑	Raised based on a larger harvested area estimate. At 36,000 hectares, harvested area is up 1,000 hectares from the previous estimate and 16 percent higher than a year earlier. The area expansion in 2024/25 was driven by strong growth in domestic consumption of rice. The yield remains forecast at 6.86 tons per hectare, down nearly 5 percent from the year earlier revised record high.
Philippines	12,350	350	0.2	↑	↑	Increased based on a larger harvested area estimate and a higher yield. At 4.70 million hectares, harvested area is up 100,000 hectares from the previous forecast but still nearly 1 percent below a year earlier. The upward revision is based on the Government of the Philippines' reporting an April–June 2025 harvested area estimate of 2.12 million hectares, up 4 percent from a year earlier. The expanded area is largely due to increased rainfall. The 2024/25 yield is forecast at a record 4.17 tons per hectare, up almost 1 percent from the previous forecast and more than 1 percent above a year earlier.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Burma's 2026 Export Forecast Raised; U.S. 2025 and 2026 Export Forecasts Lowered

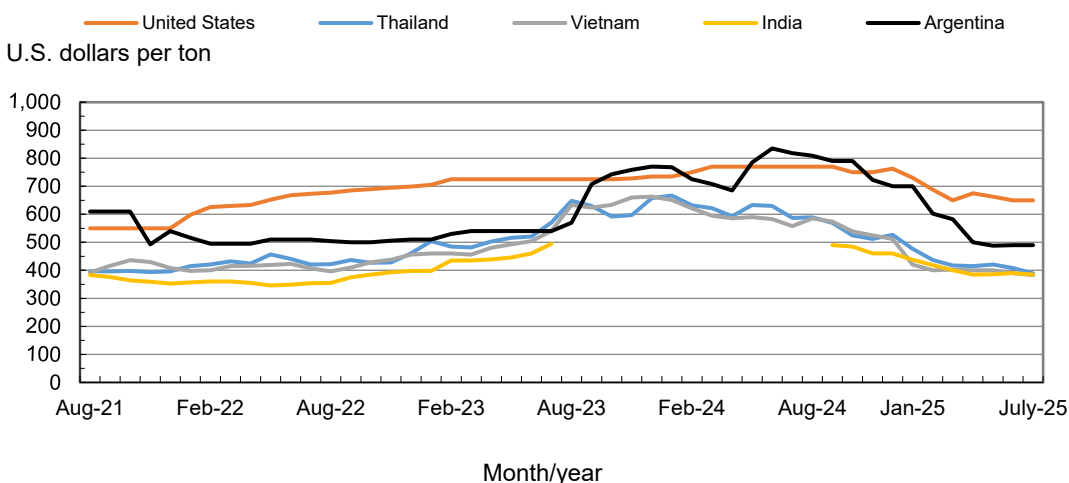
Global rice trade in calendar year 2026 is projected at a record 61.7 million tons (milled basis), up 55,000 tons from the previous forecast and 1 percent larger than a year earlier. Burma's 2026 export forecast is raised 100,000 tons to 1.6 million, while the U.S. export forecast is

lowered 50,000 tons to 3.0 million. For more detailed information on export and import revisions for 2025 and 2026, see the July 2025 USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Grain: World Markets and Trade* that was released on July 11. On the 2026 global rice import side, forecasts are raised this month for China, Morocco, and Russia, but lowered for Mozambique.

For calendar year 2025, global rice trade is projected at 61.15 million tons, up 90,000 tons from the previous forecast and 2 percent larger than a year earlier. China's 2025 exports are raised 200,000 tons to 1.05 million and Burma's exports are increased 100,000 tons to 1.6 million. Smaller upward revisions in 2025 exports are made for Argentina, Australia, and Paraguay. In contrast, 2025 export forecasts are lowered for Brazil, Suriname, the United States, and Uruguay. On the 2025 global import side, forecasts are raised for China, Ghana, Morocco, and Russia that more than offset reductions for Angola, Cameroon, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, and Mozambique.

Figure 3

Rice trading prices from Asia declined over the past month; prices from Argentina and the United States were unchanged



Note: July 2025 runs through July 8 only. No India quotes from late July 2023 through late September 2024 due to an export ban. All prices free on board local port. Monthly average of weekly long-grain, milled-rice price quotes. Quotes used: Thailand, 100-percent Grade B; India, 5-percent broken, container since February 2021, bulk prior months; Vietnam, 5-percent broken; Argentina, 5-percent broken; United States, No. 2, 4-percent broken, for Latin American markets.

Source: Thailand: through July 2024, *Rice Price*, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok, beginning August 2024, *Creed Rice Market Report*; United States, India, Argentina, and Vietnam prices: *Creed Rice Market Report*.

In the global rice market, reported price quotes declined over the past month from Thailand, Vietnam, India, and Uruguay, but rose for Pakistan and were unchanged for Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. For the week ending July 8, price quotes for Thailand's 100 percent (Grade B) dropped \$25 per ton from the week ending June 10 to \$387. Vietnam's price quotes for 5-percent broken kernels declined \$10 per ton to \$380 per ton from June 10 to July 8. Both Southeast Asian exporters faced weaker demand from key markets in Asia.

For the week ending July 8, India's 5-percent broken kernels were quoted at \$375 per ton, down \$5 from the week ending June 10 due to weaker demand in Asia. In contrast, quotes for Pakistan's 5-percent broken kernel rice rose \$5 per ton to \$400 per ton for the week ending July 8 from the week ending June 10, making Pakistan the highest priced exporter in Asia. In South America for

the week ending July 8, quotes for Uruguay's 5-percent broken kernel (generic) were quoted at \$510 per ton, down \$5 from the week ending June 10, with weaker demand from key markets, especially from its main buyer Brazil. Quotes for Argentina's 5-percent broken kernels remained at \$490 per ton and quotes for Brazil's 5-percent broken kernels remained at \$525 per ton over the same period of time.

U.S. export prices for long-grain milled rice, Number 2 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels for Latin American markets remain quoted at \$650 per ton for the week ending July 8, unchanged from the week ending June 10. In contrast, prices for California medium-grain milled-rice, Number 1 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels, were quoted at \$705 per ton (free on board at a domestic mill) for the week ending July 8, down \$95 per ton from the week ending June 8.

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